MARCH, 1789. THE NUMB. 3069.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1789.

To be Sold by public Vendue,

On the first day of the next month, on the premises,

A VALUABLE Plantation, in Shrewsbury, Monmouth county, in East-Jersey, about half a mile from Shrewsbury town, a large two story dwelling-house with four rooms on a floor, commodiously situated by the great road leading from Freehold to Black Point, a barn and other houses thereon. The land is good, having a large quantity of meadow and extraordinary grazing ground, or for tillage, about seven acres of salt meadow; the whole land for sale consists of 222 acres, may be all sold together or divided into three parcels, as may best suit the buyer. The purchaser may have many years trust for the greater part of the money, on giving security. If not sold on said day it will be rented. Any person desirous to know more particulars respecting the premises, any time before the day of sale, by applying to *Joshua Morris*, of Abington, in Montgomery county, or *Thomas Wilson*, of Bristol township, in Bucks county, or of *John Wardell*, living on the premises, may be informed thereof.

The vendue to be held, and sale made, by

§ JOSHUA MORRIS,
Third month 10, 1789. THOMAS WILSON.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE MERCHANT MILL, situate in Whitemarsh township, Montgomery county, on the Wissahickon creek, a constant stream of water, 12 miles from Philadelphia, between the Bethlehem and Reading roads, where there is plenty of the best wheat to be had; the mill-house (stone) is in good repair, with two pair of stones, one pair French burs, the others country stones, rolling screen, boulting and hoisting works all in order for making of flour. There is on said premises a good stone dwelling-house two stories high, two rooms on a floor, with a kitchen adjoining, stone barn, stabling and cooper's-shop, with 20 acres of good land, six whereof are good meadow, a young bearing orchard of the best grafted fruit. Any person inclining to purchase may know the terms, by applying to *Peter Robeson*, living at Vanderin's mills.

N. B. If not sold by the tenth of April, to be let for one year. ‡ March 13, 1789.

To the PUBLIC.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a certain *John Fowler*, of Lampeter township, Lancaster county, hath (about four years ago) in a deceitful and fraudulent manner, obtained of us the subscribers, and many others, notes of £ 25 each, on account of certain lands to be divided by lottery, the conditions whereof he hath not complied with, neither have we received any value therefor. This is therefore to forewarn all persons against taking an assignment of any of the said notes, as we are resolved not to pay any part thereof.

Sam. Haines, jun.	Adam Swope,
Jacob Cryder,	John Bringley,
John Creft,	John Reres,
Peter Gross,	Daniel Lefever,
Martin Crider,	Jacob Swope,
Andrew Shults,	Jacob Sneoley,
John Furry,	Daniel Swope,
Jacob Dentler,	Simon Snider,
Sam. Haines,	John Cosner,
Andrew Rudey,	John Engelbeal,
Henry Rudey,	George Waggoner,
Leonard Rodfong,	Abraham Kendrick,
John Neller,	Balser Barge,
Jonn Frig,	Jacob Winter,
Ludwig Urban,	Henry Musser,
Henry Sharkar,	John Bear,
Michael Stener,	John Musser,
March 9, Peter Cline,	John Rine,
1789. George Rodfong,	Daniel Rine.
Henry Derr,	

LOST,

THE twenty-sixth and thirty-first volumes of the MODERN UNIVERSAL HISTORY. Two Dollars will be paid upon the delivery of each of those volumes to CHARLES JERVIS, the west side of Second-street, just below Market-street.

Philadelphia, March 16th, 1789.

WHEREAS *Thomas Wright*, of Bucks county, in the state of Pennsylvania, did obtain from the subscribers a note of hand, payable on demand, for the sum of six pounds twelve shillings and six-pence, dated the 30th day of June, 1788; and whereas we have received no value for said note, we desire that no person takes an assignment on said note, after this date, as we are determined not to pay it until compelled by law. † ISAAC M'CALMONT,
February 27th, 1789. JOHN SMITH.

West Whiteland, Chester county, March 9, 1789.

WHEREAS *Alexander Simson*, of Virginia, hath obtained my obligation, dated the 6th day of this instant, conditioned for the payment of eighteen pounds, lawful money of Pennsylvania, on the first day of June next: these are to forewarn all persons from taking an assignment on said obligation, as I am determined not to pay the same, or any part thereof, until compelled by due course of law, not having received any value therefor.

§ DAVID WILLIAMS.

Chester county, March 10, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Monday, the 30th day of this instant, at the house of Moses Mendenhall, in East Bradford, at one o'clock, P. M. a messuage, plantation and tract of Land, containing 128 acres, more or less, bounded by lands of James Jeffries, John Townsend and others. Taken in execution as the estate of said Mendenhall, and to be sold, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Chester county, March 10, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Tuesday, the 31st day of this instant, at the house of James Starret, in West Nantmill, at one o'clock, P. M. a messuage, plantation and tract of land, containing 250 acres, more or less, bounded by lands of Samuel M'Elduff, Andrew Barr and others. Taken in execution as the estate of said Starret, and to be sold, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

STATE of PENNSYLVANIA.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Monday, March 23, 1789. P. M.

The BILL, entituled "*An Act for raising, by way of lottery, the sum of Eight Thousand Dollars, for defraying the expence of erecting a Common-Hall in the City of Philadelphia, and Two Thousand Dollars for the use of Dickinson College, in the Borough of Carlisle*," was read the second time, and considered by paragraphs.

Ordered, That it be transcribed for a third reading, and forthwith published for consideration.

Extract from the Minutes,

PETER Z. LLOYD, Clerk of the General Assembly.

An ACT *for raising, by way of lottery, the sum of Eight Thousand Dollars, for defraying the expence of erecting a Common Hall in the City of Philadelphia, and Two Thousand Dollars for the use of Dickinson College, in the Borough of Carlisle.*

WHEREAS the buildings already erected on the Public (or State-House) Square are not only ornamental to the city, but have heretofore been found very convenient and useful for the accommodation of the Congress of the United States, and for holding the sessions of the General Assemblies, Councils, Conventions, and such other bodies as the exigencies of this State have from time to time required: And whereas the city of Philadelphia is possessed of a lot on the north-east corner of the said square, sufficient for the erecting a City-Hall, of the same dimensions and form with the county court house lately built, which, when compleated, will add considerably to the elegance and usefulness of the whole: And whereas the taxes levied upon the inhabitants of the said city (for state and city uses) are exceedingly heavy, and it would be improper at this time to lay any additional burthen on them for building the same; and a number of the citizens being desirous of having a lottery instituted for the purpose: And whereas the funds of Dickinson College, in the Borough of Carlisle, have been found inadequate for the purposes by them intended: Therefore,

Sect. 1. Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Representatives of the freemen of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That

shall be, and they are hereby nominated and appointed Managers and Directors of the lottery hereby instituted and directed to be drawn, for the preparing and disposing of tickets, to oversee the drawing of the lots, and to order and perform all such other matters and things as are herein after directed and appointed to be done and performed; and that the said managers, or any of them, shall meet together, at some convenient place by them to be appointed, for the execution of the powers and trust reposed in them by this act, and shall cause proper books to be prepared, in which each leaf shall be divided into three columns, upon the innermost of which shall be printed ten thousand tickets, numbered one, two, three, and so onwards, in arithmetical progression, where the common excess is to be one, until they rise to the number of ten thousand; upon the outside column there shall be printed the like number of tickets, of the same breadth and form, and numbered in like manner; and in the middle column shall be printed a third sett of tickets, of the same numbers with those of the other two columns; which tickets shall be joined with oblique lines or devices, in such manner as the said managers shall direct; and every of the last mentioned tickets shall have written or printed thereupon (besides the number of such ticket, and the year of our Lord, the following words, viz.

"CITY HALL LOTTERY.

"This ticket entitles the bearer to such prize as may "be drawn against its number, if demanded in nine "months after the drawing is finished, subject to a de- "duction of per cent."

Sect. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said managers shall have full power and authority to sell and dispose of, to such person or persons as shall chuse to adventure in the said lottery, the tickets of the middle column aforesaid, at the rate of Four Dollars each, for ready money, and not otherwise; and upon the receipt of such sum of Four Dollars shall deliver to the adventurer one of the said tickets, signed by one of the Managers, and cut out of the said books, through the said oblique lines and devices, indentwise, to be kept and used for the better ascertaining and securing his, her or their interest in the said ticket, in case it should be fortunate.

Sect. 3. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That for the greater security of the adventurers, and punctual payment of the prizes that shall be drawn in the said lottery, the said Managers shall pay, weekly, into the Bank of North-America, all the monies arising from tickets by them sold, for which they shall receive from the said bank such acknowledgments, in behalf of the city, for the purposes in this act mentioned, as are usually given by the said bank for other monies deposited therein.

Sect. 4. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That for the enabling the said Managers to pay off the prizes as they are severally drawn, and for discharging the incidental expences attending the management and drawing of the said lottery, orders shall be drawn by the said Managers, or any of them, on the said bank, in checks provided for that purpose, expressing that such drafts are upon account of the said lottery.

Sect. 5. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That as soon as the tickets of the middle column shall be sold, the said Managers, or any of them, shall cause all the tickets of the extreme column in the said books, the same being cut out indentwise, through the said oblique lines or devices, to be carefully rolled up and made fast with silk or thread, and shall cause them to be put into a box to be prepared for that purpose, marked with the letter A, and to be immediately after sealed with the several seals of the said Managers, until the said tickets are to be drawn, as is hereinafter mentioned; but the tickets of the innermost column shall remain in the said books, for the discovering any mistake or fraud, if such should happen to be committed, contrary to the meaning of this act.

Sect. 6. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said Managers, or any of them, shall also prepare, or cause to be prepared, three thousand six hundred and ninety-six prize tickets, on which shall be written or expressed, as well in figures as in words at length, as follows; that is to say, upon one of them three thousand dollars; upon one other of them two thousand dollars; upon one other of them one thousand dollars; upon eight other of them, severally, five hundred dollars; upon ten other of them, severally, two hundred dollars; upon twenty-five other of them, severally, one hundred dollars; upon fifty other of them, severally, fifty dollars: upon one hundred other of them, severally, twenty dollars; and upon three thousand five hundred other of them, severally, six dollars; which principal sums, so to be expressed upon the said tickets, will amount in the whole to

dollars, out of which the said managers are hereby authorised and required to deduct per centum, and no more, amounting in the whole to

dollars, the sum intended to be raised by this act for the purpose therein mentioned and specified.

Sect. 7. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said managers, or any of them, shall cause the said prize tickets, written upon as aforesaid, to be carefully rolled up and fastened with silk or thread, and put into another box to be prepared for that purpose, marked with the letter B, and sealed up with the several seals of the said managers, to be by them carefully kept, until the tickets shall be drawn in manner herein after directed.

Sect. 8. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said managers, or any of them, shall cause the said boxes, with all the tickets therein, to be carried to some public and convenient room in the city of Philadelphia, by ten o'clock in the forenoon on some certain day, to be by them appointed, and placed on a stage or table, and shall then and there severally attend this service, and cause the two boxes to be unsealed and opened; and the tickets or lots in the said boxes being, in the presence of the managers and such of the adventurers as shall think proper to attend, well shaken and mixed together in each box, some one indifferent and fit person, to be appointed and directed by the said managers, shall draw one ticket from the box A, in which the said numbered tickets shall have been put as aforesaid; and one other indifferent and fit person, appointed and directed in like manner, shall at the same time draw one ticket or lot from the box B, in which the said three thousand six hundred and ninety-six prize tickets shall have been promiscuously put as aforesaid; and the tickets so drawn shall be immediately opened, and the number of the ticket drawn from the box A, and the value of the prize drawn out of the box B, shall be called aloud, and the number and prize shall be filed together, and entered in books by clerks, whom the managers are hereby authorised and empowered to employ and oversee for this purpose; and so the drawing to continue, by taking one ticket at a time out of each box, and opening, calling aloud, filing, and entering the same, as is before mentioned, until the whole three thousand six hundred and ninety-six prize tickets shall be compleatly drawn from the box B; and if the drawing aforesaid cannot be performed in one day, the said managers shall cause the said boxes to be sealed up in manner aforesaid, and adjourn until the next day, and so from day to day, (Sundays excepted) until the drawing shall be finished and compleated as aforesaid; and the tickets so drawn shall remain in the custody of the managers.

Sect. 9. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That as soon as the drawing is finished, the books of the several clerks compared, and lists made out therefrom, the managers shall cause a list of the fortunate numbers to be published in of the newspapers printed in the city of Philadelphia, and immediately thereafter proceed to the payment of the prize money; and if any dispute shall arise in adjusting the property of any of the said fortunate numbers, the managers shall determine to whom it doth or ought to belong.

Sect. 10. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any of the fortunate adventurers shall neglect to apply to the said managers for the sum due on his, her or their tickets respectively, within the space of nine months after the publication of the prize list, such sum or sums of money, so due to him, her or them, shall be applied to the uses, intents and purposes, to which the sum hereby intended to be raised is ordered to be appropriated and applied.

Sect. 11. Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That before any of the said managers shall take upon himself the duties and offices hereby enjoined, or any clerk employed by the said managers shall act in such employment, they and each of them shall, respectively, before

of the city of Philadelphia, take the following oath or affirmation, viz. "I, A. B. do swear, or affirm, that I "will faithfully execute the trust reposed in me, and "that I will not use, or permit or direct any person to "use, any indirect arts or means to obtain a prize or for-

" tunate ticket, either for myself or any other person " whatsoever: and that I will, to the best of my judg- " ment, declare to whom any prize lot or ticket of right " does belong, according to the true intent and meaning " of the act of Assembly, entituled " An act for raising, " by way of lottery, the sum of Eight Thousand Dol- " lars, for defraying the expence of erecting a Common- " Hall in the city of Philadelphia."

Sect. 13. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the monies arising from the lottery hereby instituted shall be, and hereby is, appropriated to the building a Common-Hall in the city of Philadelphia, and to and for the use of Dickinson College, in the proportions herein directed, and to no other use, purpose or intent whatsoever.

Sect. 14. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said managers shall from time to time, when thereunto required, lay before
a true state of the lottery; and shall also, when the drawing of the same is finished, and the prizes and incidental charges are paid, render their accounts to
for a final settlement.

Messieurs HALL & SELLERS,

Please to insert the following cursory remarks, impressing the propriety of calling a Convention, to change the State Government; and you will oblige

A CUSTOMER.

IT is a political axiom, unquestionably acknowledged in free governments, that all power originates with and is derived from the people; the right to establish, modify, alter or abolish any constitution, is therefore clearly inherent in them.

The exigencies of the union loudly called for a more energetic fœderal government, and a convention of the states was appointed, the result of whose labours was to submit a constitution and form of government to the serious consideration of confederated America.

Pennsylvania has acceded to the new association, which creates a variety of obligations, essentially different from those by which she was formerly bound.

This last act of the people is paramount, and supercedes all others that may come into competition with it. It points out the necessity of an immediate alteration in the constitution and government of Pennsylvania, in order to accommodate them to the more recent engagements of the state.

Independent of this consideration, there are various other reasons, equally substantial, that renders it essentially necessary to change the state government.

1. Because a legislature, composed of a single branch, is so dangerous an engine in the hands of factious, artful and influential characters, that no faith or reliance can be placed on wisdom in the formation, or permanency in the continuance, of any acts of government. They must oftener originate with the popular phrenzy of the moment, or the selfish views of an interested majority, than proceed from the sage deliberations of a legislative body, anxious for the public good. A government that has no stability, can possess no reputation, and when the people cease to reverence the laws, the strongest tye on their obedience is removed; the salutary interference of a second branch, to check the misguided career of a single legislative body, to protect property, and support national engagements and contracts, against a high handed combination, until reason, reflection, and justice can gain the ascendency over the public mind, must often prove the salvation of a state, by the existence of so provident a safeguard.

2. Because no political arrangements of a permament nature can be carried into effect, so as to know their tendency, by a legislative body constituted for so short a period, and who are necessarily removed before they can be acquainted with the advantages or defects arising from any proposed plan of operations. Nor can any steady and systematic adherence to the same views be compatible with the genius of so fluctuating a body.

3. Because an Executive Council, consisting of 19 members, subject to triennial rotation, is an absurdity of the most glaring kind, and must have been introduced into the constitution from views of party advantage, and not of public benefit;---its chief object seems to be to shelter the most active and mischievous characters from that responsibility which they owe to the people, and prevent them from being individually obnoxious to legal punishment for any reprehensible proceedings.

The essential ingredients to constitute an executive power are secrecy, energy and dispatch---the first of which cannot be expected in so numerous a body, the second can never exist where unity and duration are wanting, and the latter cannot be looked for, as prompt execution cannot take place, where the concurrent vote of so many persons is previously to be obtained.

Neither respectability, authority or consistency, can be attached to an executive thus constituted, where plans and operations must become distracted and enervated, in proportion to the division that exists in their councils.

4. Because the exercise of the judicial powers, which affect the most valuable rights enjoyed in society, is not made sufficiently independent by the permanency of the judges in office, so as to insure the able, upright, and unbiassed administration of justice.

The judges, instead of holding their appointments by a permanent tenure, or quamdiu se bene gesserint, are limited in their enjoyments of them to the period of seven years, when their commissions expire, and they are exposed to the chance of a new election to be reinstated.

By such an arrangement, they may be tempted to sacrifice their duty to favor the views of those, whose suffrages are necessary to the duration of their official consequence----the courts of justice are thereby prevented from being, what in all free governments they ought to be, barriers, to protect the constitution against legislative encroachments.

5. Because the state government requires, that " the freemen of " this commonwealth and their sons shall be trained and armed " for its defence, under such regulations, restrictions and excep- " tions, as the General Assembly shall by law direct"---whereas the fœderal government expresly stipulates, that the United States shall " have power to provide for organizing, arming, and disci- " plining the militia, and for governing such part of them as " may be employed in the service of the United States."

The policy of this arrangement is very evident; there must be an uniformity in the organization and discipline of the militia, to render them useful when called into service, and to enable them to discharge their duties with intelligence and concert.

6. Because the state government requires, that " the President " shall be commander in chief of the forces of the state," whereas the fœderal government determines that " the President (of " the union) shall be commander in chief of the armies and navy " of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, " when called into the actual service of the United States."

The national strength can never be so forcibly directed to a point, as when the military authority is concentred in a single person, who is responsible for his conduct, and who can provide for the co-operation of the united forces of the confederacy.

7. Because the oath to be taken and subscribed by each respective member of the assembly, previous to proceeding to business, " that he will not do or consent to any act or thing whatever, " that shall have a tendency to lessen or abridge the rights and " privileges of the people, as declared in the constitution of this " state," requires a strict adherence to principles which have been solemnly rejected by the people, in as much as they interfere with the fœderal constitution, which they have lately ratified.

8. Because the state government invests the President and Executive Council with powers, " to appoint and commissionate " naval officers, judges of admiralty, and all other officers civil " and military."

But the ratification of the fœderal government has alienated these powers and transferred the nomination of the officers to the President, as well as their appointment, by and with the advice and consent of the senate of the United States; hence will arise a much better chance of seeking for and procuring the requisite qualifications in the candidates, than in a body, which will not be acquainted with the duties required from the respective officers, and which might have personal attachments to gratify; whereas an individual, who is responsible for the nomination, will have a stronger obligation, and a livelier sense of duty, in preferring those who have the fairest and best supported pretensions.

9. Because the state government provides that " no public tax, " custom or contribution shall be imposed upon or paid by the " people of the state, except by a law for that purpose", but the fœderal government possesses power to lay taxes, duties, imposts and excises on all the states.

This power was necessarily vested in the fœderal head: for the means should be coextensive with and proportionate to the object. The security, prosperity and respectability of the republic depends on the existence and exercise of this power.

If Congress was deprived of it, we might in vain look for energy or dignity, credit at home, or confidence abroad.

10. Because the mode that is prescribed for chusing the council of censors is opposed to the principles of representation, established by the constitution in other cases, and which should exist in all free governments; that of fixing the number of representatives according to the rates of population; each county having the right of sending two representatives to the council of censors, it places the larger and smaller counties, (some of the latter of which have been mere excrescencies lopped off from the former) on an equal footing, which is an arrangement, partial and oppressive in its tendency, and subversive of the liberties of the people, in as much as it subjects the majority to the controuling will of the minority.

11. Because the constitution determines, that two thirds of the council of censors should concur in calling a convention, to revise and alter the government. This is a restriction that overthrows the first and most essential principles of a free republic; for as all power resides in the people, the will of the majority must decide what portion of it shall be parted with to their rulers, and what may be resumed when necessary. Those who framed this constitution had no right to trammel their posterity with such a restraint.

These are some of the most weighty reasons in favor of recommending a convention of the people, to effect a change in our state government; a further detail would be useless.

This is the æra of reason or reformation. Every reflecting mind must be convinced that the times are ripe for such a revolution.

Our government was formed at a convulsed period, when war, desolation and rapine were stalking through the land, and when the mind was too much agitated to admit those calm enquiries and mature reflections, which are so essentially necessary in the institution of a wise and well regulated system.

Let a liberal examination of the imperfections of our state government take place, subject to an attentive discussion of all collateral circumstances, that the subject involves: Let men of talents, and leading men of all descriptions, come forward, and concur in sacrificing all secondary considerations.

The thanks of the present generation and the blessings of posterity are incentives, which should operate in calling forth their unwearied efforts.

A co-operation of the best councils that the collected wisdom of the state can supply may then be procured, which will be directed to the purpose of forming a constitution which may be the pride and boast of Pennsylvania, and the envy of the world.

A PENNSYLVANIAN.

Messieurs HALL & SELLERS,

Your publishing the enclosed in your next paper will oblige a number of your

SUBSCRIBERS.

The following is a true copy of the petition from the disappointed party of EAST-JERSEY.

To the JUDGES *and* INSPECTORS *of the Election in* Essex, *for Representatives to Congress.*

GENTLEMEN,

WHEREAS we the subscribers, FREEMEN and CITIZENS of the county of Essex, are fully convinced that the liberties of every free people depends on the freedom of elections for their representatives; and that the present election involves in it matters of the greatest importance; and whereas it is notorious that designs are formed by the minority, to disappoint a large unsuspecting majority of the men of their choice; which designs are founded in the hopes of evading the true intent and meaning of our Election law, and availing themselves of its defects; and whereas, in order the better to effect their purposes, means are using to have the Poll of Essex closed, from various specious pretences.---We therefore thus publicly request and pray, that you will not on any account close the Poll of Essex, so long as it is probable that the keeping it open will serve to counteract and frustrate the combinations against us; as we wish to remain unrepresented, until we can have a *Fair* Election; rather than submit to a representation, in which we have no choice nor confidence.

Elizabeth Town, March 12, 1789.

P E T I T I O N, *&c.*

OH hear us, ye Judges, we're baffled, we're croft,
And vex'd, that we scarce can support the reflection!
Horse and foot we are routed, our ticket is lost,
Unless you can help us to damn the election.

But ye are the *Judges*, and sure ye surpass
A Daniel in judgment, in spirit young Jotham!
Not juster of old was the famous Judge Midas,
Nor wiser, believe us, the wise men of Gotham.

This Election we're certain can ne'er stand the test,
That *we* are the *People* we clearly can show;
Those vile western counties are heathen at best,
But we are the children of *Abram* you know.

Deliver us, good Judges, from men of high station,
From rich men, who clatter about in their coaches;
From lawyers---those VARMIN---the pests of the nation,
From the payment of debts, and our own hearts reproaches!

From him who can leave all our lies in the lurch,
From the man who good beef to the idle begrudges;
Who impiously sits with his hat on in church,
From him, we beseech you, deliver us, good Judges.

May it please you to give us one free from controul,
Who to bless us with plenty of PAPER is willing;
Who hates the *New Roof* and its friends in his soul,
And who nobly can live for a week on a shilling.

May it please you to give us the man of our choice,
Who, to free us from Debt, a most faithful drudge is;
That we in his *Tenders* may ever rejoice,
In this, we beseech you to hear us, good Judges!

In our own pit we fell, and are vex'd to the soul,
We are caught in the snare our wise ones proposed;
Yet in you is our help---If ye close not the poll---
Why then, do ye see---the poll WILL NOT be closed.

To assist us, dear Judges, ye must strive day and night,
Nor must ye on Sundays in idleness sit;
For sure on the sabbath its lawful and right,
To help the poor Ass that falls into a pit.

Tho' we, by our tricks, have destroyed our ticket,
Yet still by those tricks we'll that ticket restore;
Like the wise man we read of, who jump'd in a thicket,
To scratch in his Eyes it had scratch'd out before.

Then huzza, dear Judges, keep open the poll,
While there's life there is hope---and the trick is so clever---
Since no time is fix'd, you are free from controul,
And the poll may be open for ever and ever.

Chorus by all the Judges.

Then keep the poll open, keep open the poll,
It ne'er shall be closed,---nor in foul nor fair weather;
Huzza! we will judge without rule or controul,
And we'll keep the poll open for ever and ever.---

B O S T O N, March 10

Arrived here on Friday last, the schooner Wellfleet, Captain John Butler, in 20 days from Edenton, North Carolina. Feb. 12, in lat. 35. long. 75. 50. spoke with a schooner from Piscataqua, bound to Carolina; she had carried away her boom.

On Saturday, the sloop Eliza, Capt. Jonathan Carter, in 29 days from St. Eustatia; Capt. Carter informs, that the ship Triumph, Capt. John Dalana, from Amsterdam bound to Baltimore, who had been blown off, was arrived at St. Lucia---7th February, arrived at St. Lucia, the brig Two Sisters, Capt. Mark Fernald, from Portsmouth---Schooner , Capt. Prescot, from Portsmouth---Schooner , Capt. Curtis, from Portland, were in St. Lucia at the last mentioned date.----Capt. Carter further informs, that the brig , Capt. Rich, had arrived at St. Eustatia, having been blown off on his passage from Boston to South-Carolina.---Capt. Rich proceeded to St Thomas's to repair.

Capt. Bryson, in a schooner from Wiscasset, was at St. Eustatia when the Eliza sailed.

P R O V I D E N C E, March 7.

Yesterday Capt. Christopher Godfry arrived here, from Charleston, South-Carolina. By him we learn, that on the 4th ult. the seven electors for that state met at the City-Exchange, for the purpose of voting for a President and Vice-President of the United States; when seven votes were given for his Excellency General Washington, five for Mr. Rutledge, and two for Mr. Hancock.

Wednesday last was the time appointed for the new fœderal government to commence its operation. In honor of the day, and the adopting states, a salute of eleven cannon was fired here at sun-rising, which was repeated at eleven o'clock, A. M. and at sun-setting.

N E W P O R T, March 5.

On Monday next the Honorable General Assembly of this state convene at East-Greenwich, in pursuance of their adjournment. It is probable the confession on the Sunday following may with propriety contain these words---" *We have left undone those things which we ought to have done; and we have done those things which we ought not to have done, and there is no health in us.*"

N E W - Y O R K, March 18.

We are informed, says a correspondent, that a subscription paper is now handing about this city, for the purpose of raising a sum of money for defraying the expence of Fire-Works, intended to be exhibited on the arrival of the illustrious President of the United States.---This manner of testifying our regard for him has, continues our correspondent, met with the approbation of every class of citizens;---and we are happy to learn, that the subscription list has so far increased, as to afford every expectation of such a sum being procured as will be sufficient to accomplish the design, at once extensive, grand, and majestic.

Captain Clark, of the Lady Strange, 45 days from Lisbon, arrived here this day, informs us, that ten days before he left that port, a British packet had arrived there, with information that his Britannic Majesty was alive the begining of January.

March 19. On Monday last arrived in this city, from Virginia, the Honorable Samuel Griffin, Esq; one of the Representatives of that state in the Congress of the United States.

N E W - B R U N S W I C K, March 17.

The electioneering scene is changed----and Elias Boudinot, J. Schurman, Lambert Cadwallader, and Thomas Sinnickson, appear to be highest in nomination, and the strife (if any) will be between Clark and Sinnickson---the poll of Essex, which is adjourned till to-morrow, it is said, will not be opened again---the Governor has, or is about to call his council, and our correspondent informs us, it is more than probable the electioneering business, which has been carried on in the eastern and western counties with a great deal of finessing, will be argued before Congress, who are to determine whether it has been conducted in a legal manner; if not, we cannot tell what will be the result.

We are sorry to inform the public, that the Honorable Jonathan Elmer, one of the Senators from this state, is prevented attending that honorable body, being in ill health.

The Subscriber offers for SALE,

The two following Tracts of Land,

THE one containing 130 acres, situate on Perkioming creek, at the distance of two miles from the Trap, adjoining the lands of John Detwieler, Henry Detwieler and others, in the county of Montgomery. This tract is composed of 20 acres of the best bottom meadow, 30 acres of clear upland, and the residue woodland of the first quality, in point of timber as well as soil.

The other tract contains about 23 acres, and is wholly woodland, about one mile from the Trap, in the same county, and by some judges is allowed to be of a good quality.

Both the tracts are well watered, and are certainly valuable. They lie within 26 miles of the city, in a beautiful and well cultivated country.

Mr. Henry Boyer, inn-keeper, at the Trap, will shew the lands to any persons who may incline to purchase.

The terms of sale will be reasonable, and may be known by applying to Colonel Thomas Craig, at Norris-town, Montgomery county, who is fully authorised to dispose of the premises, or Mr. George Wescott, merchant, Philadelphia.

A good and complete title, in fee simple, will be given to the purchasers, by

THOMAS HARTLEY.

March 17, 1789.

T O B E S O L D,

A VALUABLE Plantation, late the property of William White, deceased, situate in Derry township, Dauphin county, on the road leading from Lancaster to Harrisburg, about 22 miles from the former, containing 214 acres and allowance, about 100 acres thereof are cleared, and the remainder is well timbered, 25 acres of good meadow, and more may be made at a moderate expence; there are on the premises a good dwelling-house, barn and out-houses, a well of excellent water at the door, and several neverfailing streams running through different parts of the premises. The title is indisputable. For further particulars apply to

JOHN WHITE,)
JAMES SCOTT,) Executors.

March 17, 1789.

Twenty-Second of the First Month, 1789.

CAME to the Plantation of the subscriber, living in Newtown township, a black pied B U L L, marked with a crop in the near ear, and half a crop in the off. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

SAMPSON CARY.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 25.

The following reſolutions were agreed to yeſterday in the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this ſtate,——Yeas 41, Nays 16.

Reſolved,

THAT in the opinion of this Houſe, alterations and amendments of the conſtitution of this ſtate are immediately neceſſary.

And whereas, by the declaration of independence, it is declared as a ſelf evident truth, "That all men are "endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable "rights; that among theſe are life, liberty, and the pur- "ſuit of happineſs; that to ſecure theſe rights, govern- "ments are inſtituted among men, deriving their juſt "powers from the conſent of the governed; that when- "ever any form of government becomes deſtructive of "theſe ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to "aboliſh it, and to inſtitute a new government, laying its "foundations in ſuch principles, and organiſing its pow- "ers in ſuch form, as to them ſhall ſeem moſt likely to "effect their ſafety and happineſs:" And whereas it is alſo declared by our own bill of rights, "That govern- "ment is or ought to be inſtituted for the common be- "nefit, protection and ſecurity of the people, nation or "community, and not for the particular emolument or "advantage of any ſingle man, family or ſet of men, "who are a part only of that community, and that the "community ha[s] an indubitable, unalienable and in- "defeazible right to reform, alter or aboliſh government, "*in ſuch manner* as ſhall be by that community judged "moſt conducive to the public weal:" From all which, as well as from the nature of ſociety and the principles of government, it manifeſtly appears that the people have at all times an inherent right to alter and amend the form of government, in ſuch manner as they ſhall think proper; and alſo that they are not and cannot be limitted to any certain rule or mode of accompliſhing the ſame, but may make choice of ſuch method as to them may appear beſt adapted to the end propoſed.

And whereas the burthen and expences of the preſent form of government are with difficulty borne, and various inſtances occur wherein this form is contradictory to the conſtitution of the United States, which every member of the legiſlature and all executive and judicial officers muſt be bound by oath or affirmation to ſupport----circumſtances which will not admit of the delay of the mode preſcribed in the conſtitution---It is, therefore, further

Reſolved, That it be and it is hereby propoſed and earneſtly recommended by this Houſe, in execution of their truſt as faithful honeſt repreſentatives and guardians of the people, to the citizens of this commonwealth, that they take this important ſubject into their ſerious conſideration. And ſhould they concur in opinion with this Houſe (it being the right of the people alone to determine on this intereſting queſtion) that a convention for the purpoſes of reviſing, altering and amending the conſtitution of the ſtate is neceſſary, it is hereby ſubmitted to their deciſion, whether it will not be moſt convenient and proper for them to elect members of convention, of the ſame numbers and in the like proportions for the city of Philadelphia and the ſeveral counties with thoſe of their repreſentatives in aſſembly, on the day of the next general election, at the places and in the manner preſcribed in caſes of elections of members of Aſſembly by the laws of the ſtate.

That this Houſe, on the pleaſure of the people in the premiſes being ſignified to them at their next ſitting, will provide by law for the expences which will neceſſarily be incurred by the propoſed convention, and will, if requeſted, appoint the time and place for the meeting thereof. And that the Supreme Executive Council be, and they are hereby requeſted to promulgate this recommendation to the good people of this ſtate, in ſuch way and manner as to them ſhall ſeem moſt expedient for the purpoſes herein intended.

By the report of the committee appointed to examine into the tranſactions of the Comptroller-General, read in the General Aſſembly on Monday laſt, it appears that he has iſſued certificates to above FIVE MILLIONS of ſpecie dollars---that "the calculations for reducing the continental certificates to ſpecie value, and to aſcertain the intereſt thereon, were all made by him."---"That the certificates iſſued for balancing of accounts for depreciation and commutation of the army were in like manner calculated and filled up by him, without the intervention or controul of any perſon whatever."---"That the committee had no opportunity of informing themſelves how the Comptroller adjuſts and ſettles the accounts of the officers of the ſtate, who receive public monies."

The committee conclude with "recommending the following reſolution," viz. "That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill, authoriſing the Supreme Executive Council to appoint an officer, whoſe duty it ſhall be to methodize, ſtate, and keep the accompts of this commonwealth, for a ſalary of £ per annum."

The notion (ſays a correſpondent) that the authority of the Council of Cenſors is placed above the power of the PEOPLE by an oath, is better calculated for the reign of Charles the Firſt, than for the preſent æra of reaſon and liberty. No body of men have a right to impoſe a conſtitution upon a people, which they cannot alter whenever they pleaſe. By the conſtruction of the Council of Cenſors, a Convention may not be called, even though eleven parts out of twelve of the ſtate wiſh for it. But the calling of a Convention now is not a matter of *Choice*. The late Convention, by adopting the fœderal government, have made it a matter of *Neceſſity*. If it is not called immediately, and the conſtitution altered, we renounce our connection with the government of the United States. All other language is antifœderaliſm. It becomes us to beware of this miſchief in every ſhape and form. It is now at its laſt gaſp in Pennſylvania.

On Saturday laſt arrived in this city, on their way to New-York, the Hon. Colonels Cole and Parker, from Virginia; and the Hon. Thomas Scott, Eſq; from Waſhington county, in this ſtate---all of the Fœderal Houſe of Repreſentatives;---likewiſe arrived here laſt week, on his journey to the ſame place, the Hon. Mr. Moore, of Virginia.

When we reflect, ſays a correſpondent, on the events of the laſt fifteen or ſixteen years, we ſhall call to mind ſuch ſcenes of adverſity, overcome by fortitude, and of proſperity, diſgraced by ill-conduct, as certainly were never more fully experienced by any other nation. We ſhall behold an unoffending race of free men attempted to be deprived of their property by high-handed violence; then declared rebels, and expoſed, like out-laws, to the exceſſes of an unreſtrained ſoldiery. We ſhall behold theſe injured men addreſſing, with decent firmneſs, that tribunal, which they had ever been taught to reſpect; and claiming only a continuation of thoſe rights, which till that period had never been diſputed. We ſhall then contemplate them, as a band of undiſciplined heroes, determined on aſſerting their rights or periſhing.

After a variety of fortune, continues our correſpondent, we ſhall behold them triumphantly ſeparated from that country, which had intended to enſlave them. We muſt next conſider them as raſhly engaged in a ruinous commerce, and verging on the confines of licentiouſneſs; their induſtry declining; their credit almoſt loſt; and their political virtue conſiderably impaired; the ſport of fluctuating councils, and the ſcorn of foreign nations. For ſome years, ſuch has undeniably been the diſtreſſed ſituation of arts, commerce and government in theſe ſtates. Let us, however, try to forget the melancholy ſcene; or rather let us endeavour to derive ſuch benefits from recollection, as will teach us in future to avoid ſimilar evils. As we have aſſumed a new ſyſtem of government, let us aim at becoming new men; and by encouraging agriculture and manufactures, convince foreign nations that we ſtand in no greater need of them, than they of us.

Various are the modes, ſays a correſpondent, which the remains of the anti-fœderal and conſtitutional junto take to injure the city of Philadelphia. One while they deſtroy the charter of the bank---then they deny the city an act of incorporation---again they refuſe to grant a ſix-pence to improve the roads that lead to Philadelphia.---And *now* they unite in crying down a fine tract of fertile country, lately diſcovered, between the Delaware and the Suſquehanna, leſt it ſhould invite ſettlers from the Eaſtern States, and thereby create a balance againſt the antifœderal intereſt of ſome of the Weſtern Counties, in favor of the commerce of the city. Some of theſe *ſchemers* are moreover deeply intereſted in *weſtern* lands; hence their hoſtility to the lands on the eaſtern waters of the ſtate, and in the neighbourhood of Philadelphia.

A Maſſachuſetts paper informs us, that the Hon. Jonathan Grout, Eſq; is choſen a repreſentative for that ſtate in the Congreſs of the United States.

On the 9th inſtant, the General Aſſembly of Rhode-Iſland convened at Eaſt-Greenwich.

His Excellency John Pickering, Eſquire, Preſident of New-Hampſhire, has iſſued his proclamation, enjoining the obſervance of Thurſday, the ſecond of April next, as a day of faſting, &c.

We hear from the ſtate of New-York, that ſuch is the quantity of POT-ASH which the BEACH TREE yields, that the manufacturers of that article contract to *clear* the Beach lands in that ſtate, only for the profit they derive from the aſhes of the wood.

The fertility of the BEACH LANDS is proved, from the hiſtory of the Beach tree. It is of rapid growth, and ſoon rots when it falls to the ground. It is from the trees, limbs, bodies and roots of trees, rotting on the ſurface of the earth, that a *ſoil* is formed. The evergreens, which are of ſlow growth and long continuance, generally ſhade a light and unfruitful ſoil. From the many hundred, or perhaps thouſand, generations of Beach trees which have grown and periſhed in our woods, the ſoil muſt *neceſſarily* be rich, and facts prove it to be ſo. In many places the ſoil is black above four feet below the ſurface of the earth. Two gentlemen in this city, who had purchaſed a conſiderable quantity of theſe lands, after having viewed them, tripled their property in them upon their return to Philadelphia.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Marietta (Muſkingum) dated January 26.

"The Indian treaty cloſed on the 9th inſtant, and the greater part of the Indians have ſince returned to their towns, peaceably diſpoſed, and pleaſed with their treatment while here.---They have all agreed to abide by the treaties that have been heretofore made between them and the United States, and have ſigned deeds which give to the United States a great part of the Weſtern Territory."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Marietta, to his friend in Newbury-Port, January 17.

"So far as I am capable of forming an opinion of the ſoil and climate, at this ſeaſon of the year, I think the country on this ſide of the mountains far preferable to that on the eaſtern ſide; and I believe, in a century, it will be of as much conſequence.

"We ſuffered prodigiouſly on our paſſage down the river from Pittſburgh, owing to the extreme coldneſs of the weather, and the great quantities of ice.---There is now about ſix inches deep of ſnow, and the weather in general cold, though we have now and then a ſpring-like day. We arrived at this city on the fifth inſtant, and attended the treaty with the Indians, and congratulate my countrymen on its being very favorably cloſed on the 12th, when the treaties were exchanged. On this occaſion, an elegant entertainment was provided, partly at the expence of the Ohio Company. The Indian Chiefs behaved with very great decorum, and an admirable harmony prevailed throughout the day.-- After dinner, we were ſerved with good wine---and Cornplanter, one of the firſt chiefs of the Five nations, and a very great warrior, took up his glaſs, and ſaid, "I thank the Great Spirit for this opportunity of ſmoaking the pipe of friendſhip and love.---May we plant our own vines---be the fathers of our own children, and maintain them.

"The following is a copy of the invitation ſent to the Indian Chiefs:

"To Meſſrs. Williams, Nicholſon, and La Chapelle, Indian Linguiſters at Fort Harmar.

"You are requeſted to inform the Wyandottes, Delawares, Chippawas, Ottowas, Munnes, Pautauattimas and Socks, with the Senecas, aad ſuch of the Five Nations as are preſent, that we are deſirous of celebrating the good work, which the Great Spirit has permitted our father the Governor, with our brother General Butler, and their Sachems and Chiefs, ſo happily to accompliſh; for which purpoſe we will prepare an entertainment on Monday next at two o'clock; and our brothers, the Sachems and Chiefs, to whom we now ſend tokens, are requeſted to attend at that time; that we may in friendſhip, and as true brothers, eat and drink together, and ſmoke the pipe of everlaſting peace, and evidence to the whole world how bright and ſtrong is that chain which the Thirteen United States hold faſt at one end, and the Wyandottes, &c. at the other.---We are very ſorry that we cannot entertain all our brethren, together with their wives and children; but as we have come into this country a very long way (ſome of us 40 or 50 days journey towards the riſing ſun) and could not bring much proviſion along with us, it is now out of our power. We truſt the Great Spirit will permit us to plant and gather our corn, and increaſe our ſtores, and their children and children's children may be told, how much we ſhall all rejoice, to make glad their hearts when they come to ſee us."

The ſhip Governor Clinton, from New-York, is arrived at Liſbon, in a very leaky condition.

The ſhip Merchant, Captain Bunker, alſo from New-York, is alſo arrived at Liſbon;---and the ſhip North-Carolina, Captain Roger Haddock, is likewiſe arrived at Liſbon, in 35 days.

The ſhip New-Jerſey, Captain Robinſon, from Liſbon for New-York, is totally loſt near St. Ubes.

The Judges have appointed Courts of Oyer and Terminer, &c. and Niſi Prius to be held-----

At Norris Town, for Montgomery county, 27th April next.
At Weſt Cheſter, for Cheſter county, on the 4th of May.
At Lancaſter, for Lancaſter county, 11th May.
At York, for York county, 18th May.
At Chambersburg, for Franklin county, 25th May.
At Carliſle, for Cumberland county, 1ſt June.

Extract of a letter from Captain Robinſon, of the ſhip New-Jerſey, to his owner, dated Liſbon, January 22.

"I have the misfortune to inform you of my loſing the ſhip New-Jerſey, off Troya, a little to the ſouthward of St. Ubes, on the night of the 9th of January, in a moſt violent gale of wind from the S. W. I ſailed on the morning of the ſame day, with a freſh wind from the S. E. At 7 in the evening the wind ſhifted in a ſevere ſquall, in which I loſt my main-topmaſt. In this diſagreeable ſituation I remained till paſt midnight, when I ran on ſhore; fortunately it was high water, and all hands ſaved."

On Saturday, the 14th inſtant, the election for fœderal repreſentatives in the Congreſs of the United States, for the ſtate of New-Jerſey, cloſed at Woodbury, for the county of Glouceſter; upon counting off the tickets (3274 in the whole) there appeared for the following candidates the numbers as follow, viz.

Thomas Sinnickſon,	3271	John Witherſpoon,	3
Elias Boudinot,	3270	Jonathan Dayton,	2
Lambert Cadwallader,	3269	Thomas Henderſon,	1
James Schurman,	3267	Whitten Cripps,	1

It is pleaſing, ſays a correſpondent, to find ſo much union and perſeverence in the weſtern counties of New-Jerſey. From their elections alone has, what is called, the weſtern ticket been carried by a large majority. Burlington and Glouceſter gave better than 6000 votes for one ticket. That ticket has lately, to wit, the 19th inſtant, been declared by the Governor and Privy Council of New-Jerſey to have been ſucceſsful. Upon counting off the whole number of votes from the State, excluſive of Eſſex county, there appeared, as follows, viz.

James Schurman,	12597	Elias Boudinot,	8603
Lambert Cadwallader,	8685	Thomas Sinnickſon,	8240

Our correſpondent has further to remark, that, although Eſſex has not cloſed, the Governor and Council have counted off the whole votes, and proclamation has iſſued in favor of the laſt mentioned gentlemen.

Receiver General's Office,

MARCH 19th, 1789.

PURSUANT to Inſtructions received by the Subſcriber from the Supreme Executive Council-----NOTICE is hereby given, That agreeably to an act of the General Aſſembly of this commonwealth, entituled "An Act for directing the ſale of ſuch of the City Lots as remain the property of the ſtate, &c." will be expoſed to Public Sale, at the Old Coffee-Houſe, in this city, on Wedneſday, the 8th day of April next, a CITY LOT, ſituate on the northeaſt corner of Saſſafras or Race-ſtreet and Second-ſtreet from Schuylkill, running 247½ feet on Race-ſtreet aforeſaid, and 120 feet on Second-ſtreet. The ſale to begin at 12 o'clock at noon of ſaid day.

The purchaſe money will be received in gold or ſilver, bills of credit of this ſtate of the laſt emiſſion, funded certificates upon which intereſt is by law made payable at the State Treaſury, and depreciation certificates, funded or unfunded, and all intereſt due will be allowed till the time of payment.---Payment to be made within 30 days after ſale, or the premiſes to revert to the ſtate, and the bidder to ſuſtain any loſs which may ariſe on a future ſale.

A plan of the ſaid lot may be ſeen at the Coffee-houſe aforeſaid. FRANCIS JOHNSTON, *R. G.*

Moreland townſhip, Montgomery county, March 17, 1789.

THREE DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Moreland townſhip, Montgomery county, on the eighth day of January laſt, a Negroe man named JESS, about 45 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, of a black complexion, ſlim built, had on, when he went away, a ſurtout of grey coating, with plain metal buttons, velvet cape, fore part lined with green baize, a white flannel under jacket, tow ſhirt, buckſkin breeches, blue woollen ſtockings, old ſhoes, and an old felt hat. Whoever takes up ſaid Negroe, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by † GARRET WYNKOOP.

Bucks county, March 21, 1789.

NOTICE *is hereby Given,*

PURSUANT to an act of the General Aſſembly of Pennſylvania, entituled "An Act for the regulation of the militia of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania," paſſed at Philadelphia, March 20, 1780; and a further ſupplement to the act, entituled "An Act for the regulation of the militia of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania," and to repeal the act, entituled "A Supplement to the act for the regulation of the militia of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania," paſſed at Philadelphia, March 21, 1783-- Agreeable to the ſaid law, and the ſupplement to the aforeſaid law, the LIEUTENANT of the county of Bucks doth hereby Notify the male white inhabitants of ſaid county (between the ages of eighteen and fifty-three years) to meet at the reſpective places herein after mentioned, on the ſeveral days and times fixed, and then and there, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and ſix in the afternoon, elect, by ballat---two Field Officers, viz. one Lieutenant-Colonel and one Major for the Fourth Battalion, now commanded by John Smith, Eſquire, to hold their election at the houſe of Mr. Joſeph Savitz, in Springfield townſhip, on Monday, the 13th of April.---The Firſt Battalion, now commanded by William Hart, Eſq; to hold their election at the houſe of Mr. John Rotrock, in Plumſtead, on Tueſday, the 14th of April.---The Third Battalion, now commanded by Joſeph Hart, Eſq; to hold their election at the houſe of Mr. Richard Leedom, in Northampton townſhip, on Thurſday, the 16th of April. And the Second Battalion, now commanded by Auguſtine Willet, Eſq; to hold their election at the houſe of Mr. Timothy Smith, in Middletown townſhip, on Friday, the 17th of April.---The troop of Light Dragoons are to meet on Wedneſday, the 15th of April, at the houſe of Jacob Bennet, Eſq; in Wright's-town, between the hours of ten o'clock in the morning and ſix in the afternoon, then and there to elect, by ballot their reſpective officers, agreeable to the militia laws of this ſtate.---The different companies will obſerve to hold their election, to chooſe by ballot one Captain, one Lieutenant, and one enſign, on Monday, the 20th of April. Previous to holding the election, two freeholders to be choſen to preſide as judges, who are directed to make a return of the officers elected to the commanding officer of the battalion.

FRANCIS MURRAY,
Lieutenant of Bucks county.

N. B. The following days are appointed in battalion, in the following manner, viz. The Firſt Battalion ſhall meet on the firſt Monday in the month of May, the Second Battalion on Tueſday, the Third Battalion on Wedneſday, and the Fourth Battalion on Thurſday following, when it is expected the troop of Light Dragoons will attend each.

*** The Captains or commanding officers of each company are particularly deſired to have ready and deliver to me, at each field day, a return of all the male white inhabitants belonging to their reſpective diſtricts, between the ages of eighteen and fifty-three, and all the delinquents according to law.

Muſtard & Chocolate Manufactory.

The manufactory of Muſtard and Chocolate as formerly done by the late *W. & M. Norton & Co.* is continued by

JOHN HAWORTH,

Who has for ſale, WHOLESALE and RETAIL, at ſaid Store, on the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, about half way between Front and Second-ſtreets. And alſo continues to give the higheſt price for any quantity of GOOD MUSTARD SEED.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

ON the second instant, in the evening, was stolen from the door of a tavern at the upper end of Second-street, Philadelphia, a dark bay MARE, 9 years old this spring, about 15 hands high, trots all, has a small dark star in her forehead and a large scar a little above her off flank, which is mixed with white hairs, she is lengthy and well built, carries high, shod before, a short mane and switch tail; had on a man's saddle with blue housings bound with yellow binding, and an old bridle with stiff bits. Any person securing said Mare, so that the owner may get her again, shall have the above reward, by applying to MATTHEW CONNARD, Inn-holder, in Philadelphia, or to the subscriber, living in Bristol township, Philadelphia county.

March 16, 1789. ‡ JOHN LAPP.

WARDEN'S OFFICE, *Philadelphia, March* 10, 1789.

Piers to be Built.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office, from such persons as are desirous to contract for the building and sinking Piers at or near Mud-island, until the 10th day of April next, at which time it is expected to close the contract.

Reading, February 14, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be Sold by public vendue, on Saturday, the 28th of March next, at the house of Christian Mench, in District township, at one o'clock in the afternoon, viz. all those two forges for the making of bar iron, the tools, implements and utensils thereunto belonging, and two several tracts of land contiguous to each other, situate in Harford township, and county of Berks, adjoining lands now or late of Christian Butz, Andreas Saigfried, John Mock, Frederick Brand, and others: The one of them containing 34 acres and 42 perches, and the other of them containing 51 acres and 75 perches, with the appurtenances respectively: Taken in execution as the estate of Thomas Walker, and to be sold by ‡ JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Reading, March 2, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept issued by the Trustees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale by public vendue, on Monday, the 30th day of March next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, all that certain tract, piece or parcel of land, situate in Cumru township, and county of Berks, adjoining lands of Richard Peters, William Hutenstein, and others; containing 80 acres and 131 perches, and the usual allowance of six per cent. for roads: Taken in execution as the estate of George Brininger, and to be sold by † JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Reading, March 2, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept issued by the Trustees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale by public vendue, on Wednesday, the 1st day of April next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, all that certain tract or parcel of land, called Jacob's Burgh, situate in Brunswick township, and county of Berks, bounded by lands of Aaron Bowen and vacant lands; containing 304 acres and allowance of six per cent. for roads, &c. Taken in execution as the estate of Jacob Bushey, and to be sold by † JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Reading, March 2, 1789.

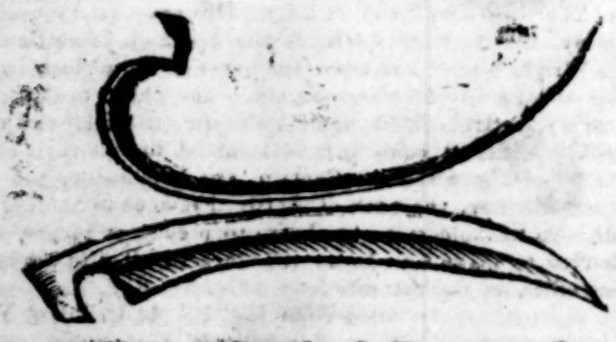
BY virtue of a precept issued by the Trustees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale by public vendue, on Thursday, the 2d day of April next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, all that messuage or tenement, and tract of land thereto belonging, situate in the township of Brunswick, and county of Berks, adjoining lands of Adam Miller and vacant lands; containing 100 acres and allowance, &c. Taken in execution as the estate of Conrad Minnich, and to be sold by JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Reading, March 2, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept issued by the Trustees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale by public vendue, on Saturday, the 4th day of April next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, all that certain tract, piece or parcel of land, called Wolfenbuttle, situate in Pine-grove township, and county of Berks, adjoining lands of Jacob Dundore and vacant lands; containing 222 acres and one quarter, and allowance of six per cent. for roads: Taken in execution as the estate of Valentine Heleerling, and to be sold by JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Chester county, March 2, 1789.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at Mary Withy's tavern, in the borough of Chester, on Saturday, the 28th day of this instant, at one o'clock P. M. a messuage or tenement, and tract or parcel of land, situate in Chester township, bounded by lands of David Ogden, lands late of the Widow Robinson, and fronting on the Delaware river and Chester creek, &c. containing 48 acres and an half, more or less: said land is of an excellent quality, and nearly all of it good meadow ground. Taken in execution as the estate of James Mather, deceased, and to be sold by EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.



Three Hundred Dozen of

Grass and Cradling Scythes,

And a large assortment of Sickles,

Either *warranted* or *unwarranted*,

Made by the subscriber, living in Market-street, next door to the sign of the Black Horse, between Fourth and Fifth-streets.

Also the following branches will be carried on at his *Manufactory*,

Spades and Shovels, | *Plain Irons, Axes*,
Tobacco Hoes, | *Drawing Knives.*

And as he means to carry on these branches extensively, he expects to merit the favor of his friends in particular, and the public in general, by a steady attention, in having them well finished, and selling as low as he possibly can afford.

3 m THOMAS GOUCHER.

Seth & Isaac Willis,

At their STORE in Front and Water-streets, first door below the Drawbridge, have for SALE, on the most reasonable terms,

MADEIRA, Lisbon, Sherry, Malaga, Teneriffe, Claret,	Wines.
Jamaica Spirits, West-India, New-England	Rum.
Brandy, Gin,	
Anniseed,	
Molasses,	
Coffee,	
Chocolate,	
Indigo,	
Cotton,	
Writing, Wrapping	Paper.
Candles,	
Soap,	
Wine, Cyder	Vinegar.
Loaf, Lump, Muscovado,	Sugars.
Hyson, Souchong, Bohea,	Teas.
Pepper,	
Allspice,	
Cinnamon,	
Nutmegs,	
Cloves,	
Raisins,	
Prunes,	
Mustard,	
Starch,	
Snuff,	
Tobacco,	
Powder,	
Shot,	
Sugar Candy,	
Bed-cords and Lacing,	
Plough-lines,	
Traces, &c. &c.	

All persons indebted to Seth Willis

are earnestly requested to discharge their respective accounts immediately, otherwise they may depend upon being dealt with as the law directs, without further notice. March 7.

War-Office *of the* United-States,

February 15, 1789.

PUBLIC Information is hereby given to all commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the late army of the United States, entitled to lands in pursuance of the several resolves of Congress, or to their Assigns or legal Representatives, that warrants for their respective proportions will be issued at this office after the first day of April next.

In order to prevent unnecessary applications, it may be necessary to state, that the following descriptions of officers and soldiers only are entitled to lands from the United States.

First. Commissioned officers who served until the end of the war.

Second. Commissioned officers deranged by virtue of the several resolves of Congress.

Third. The legal representatives of all commissioned officers killed in action.

Fourth. The medical staff designated by the resolve of Congress of the 22d September, 1780.

Fifth. All non-commissioned officers and privates who inlisted for and continued in the service to the end of the war.

Sixth. The legal representatives of all non-commissioned officers and privates, inlisted for the war, and who were killed in action.

To prevent the parties justly entitled to the warrants being defrauded, the following regulations will be observed:

First. In case of personal applications of Non-commissioned officers and privates, proof will be required of their being the identical persons whose rights they claim, by a certificate of an officer of the regiment or line to which they belonged.

Second. In case of assignments, legal evidence of the transfer will be required.

Third. Applications of executors and administrators must be accompanied with legal evidences of their respective offices.

Fourth. No warrant will be issued to the order of the party originally entitled, or to the order of any assignee, or legal representative, but in consequence of a power of attorney duly acknowledged.

The warrants for military bounties of land may be satisfied in any of the following districts within the Western Territory, which are appropriated by the United States in Congress for that purpose, to wit.

First. One million of acres, bounded on the east by the seventh range of townships---south by the land contracted for by Cutler and Sargent, and to extend north, as far as the ranges of townships---and westward so far as to include the above quantity.

Second. A tract beginning at the mouth of the river Ohio---thence up the Mississippi to the river Au Vause---thence up the same until it meets a west line from the mouth of the Little Wabash---thence eastward with the said line to the Great Wabash---thence down the same to the Ohio, and thence with the Ohio to the place of beginning, which is supposed to contain upwards of two millions of acres.

Third. Several tracts drawn for by the Secretary at War out of the four first ranges of townships surveyed, amounting to about ninety-seven thousand acres.

Fourth. Within the limits of purchases made by several companies, not exceeding one seventh part of said purchases.

H. KNOX.

THE SUBSCRIBERS being appointed Surveyors of two districts or tracts of land, set apart by the United States in Congress, for satisfying the MILITARY BOUNTIES of lands promised to the late army, GIVE THIS PUBLIC NOTICE,

To all officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the late army, entitled to such bounties,---That they or their legal representatives, make application to the Secretary at War for warrants, agreeably to an ordinance of Congress of the 9th day of July last, and forward them to our office at Carlisle, in the state of Pennsylvania, before the 15th of August next, as a preference in locating will be given to prior entries with us. We will set out from Pittsburg, for the district on the Muskingum, the 15th of September, provided a sufficient number of warrants are entered by that time:---When the business on the Muskingum is finished, the time for surveying the district between the Mississippi, Ohio and Wabash rivers will be duly noticed.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER, JAMES IRVINE, Surveyors.

Carlisle, 6th January, 1789.

WILLIAM SAUNDERS.

WHEREAS, about the month of October, 1778, WILLIAM SAUNDERS, then a Midshipman on board his Britannic Majesty's ship the Preston, at that time commanded by Commodore Hotham, sailed in the Hotham tender, under the command of Lieutenant Hele, from New-York to Philadelphia, with dispatches from the Earl of Carlisle and others, his Britannic Majesty's Commissioners for peace, but the said Tender was cast away on her passage, and the said WILLIAM SAUNDERS has never since been heard of. Any person who can give information of the said WILLIAM SAUNDERS, if he should be living, or, if dead, when and where he died, is requested to communicate the same to the printers hereof, by whom he will be rewarded for his expence and trouble. c. 8 w.

PROPOSALS,

For PRINTING by SUBSCRIPTION,

By ISAAC COLLINS, in Trenton,

The HOLY BIBLE,

Containing the OLD *and* NEW TESTAMENT; *With the* APOCRYPHA *and* MARGINAL NOTES.

CONDITIONS:

I. This work, to be contained in one large volume, quarto, of nine hundred and eighty-four pages, will be reprinted, page for page, with the Oxford edition, on a beautiful new type, and good paper. An Index will be added; and also the scripture measures, weights and coins.

II. The price to subscribers for the volume, well bound, Four Spanish Dollars; One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the remainder on the delivery of the book.

III. The work to be put to press as soon as three thousand copies shall be subscribed for, and to be finished without delay.

The Editor has been encouraged, by a number of respectable characters, to offer the above proposals to the public, under a conviction that a handsome American edition of the Bible, in quarto, will, at this time, be both seasonable and acceptable, as no part of the money will go out of the country.

This consideration, it is hoped, will be an inducement to subscribe, and of course promote the more frequent reading of this most invaluable book in private families. He therefore wishes to attract the attention, and obtain the countenance, of people of all denominations; not doubting but that, in the execution of the work, he will be able to give ample satisfaction, both as to its accuracy and neatness.

Subscriptions will be received by HUGH GAINE and EDWARD PRIOR, *New-York*; by JOSEPH CRUKSHANK and WILLIAM YOUNG, *Philadelphia*; by TOWNSEND & PATTON, *Baltimore*; and by the EDITOR in *Trenton*.

It is requested, that the leading characters of all the different denominations of christians in the United States, who may feel disposed to promote this undertaking, will, as early as may be, grant their assistance in procuring subscriptions---and that the several Printers of news-papers in the union will be pleased to insert the above proposals in their papers.

To all whom it may concern.

Mr. Isaac Collins has, for many years last past, been, and still is, Printer to the state of New-Jersey: Having by this means had the more frequent opportunities to see his work, I have had abundant proof of the accuracy and correctness of his publications, as well as of his remarkable attention to business.

Trenton, 11th Sept. 1788. *WIL. LIVINGSTON.*

Extract from the Minutes of the Synod of New-York and New-Jersey, November 3, 1788.

"As correct and faithful impressions of the Holy Scriptures are of the utmost necessity to preserve the purity and peace of the churches of Christ---and as Mr. *Collins*, printer, of the State of New-Jersey, is about to make an impression of the Old and New Testaments, and wishes the countenance and support of all denominations of christians----

"ON MOTION,

"*Resolved*, That the Synod cheerfully recommend it to their people to encourage this undertaking---and that Dr. Witherspoon, Dr. Smith and Mr. Armstrong be a committee, to concur with any such committee as may be appointed, whether from any other denomination, or from any other Synod of our denomination, to revise and correct the proof sheets, and, if necessary, to fix upon the most correct edition of the Scriptures, to be recommended to the printer, from which to make his impression."

A true copy,

JAMES F. ARMSTRONG, Clerk of Synod.

For Mr. COLLINS, *Printer.*

TO BE SOLD,

An elegant well finished

CHARIOT,

With HARNESS for two Horses.

Apply to ------- PENMAN, *Coach-maker, in Chesnut-street.*

To be SOLD or LET,

A Valuable FARM, of 150 acres, 20 thereof best watered meadow, and 20 more to be made, an old over shot grist-mill and oil mill, with other large buildings, orchards, &c. situate in Bethel township, Tulpehocken settlement, about 25 miles west of the town of Reading; also a new grist and saw mill, with 300 or 600 acres of good land, buildings, &c. in Liken's valley, on Wiconesky creek, about 40 miles west of Reading, all in Berks county. And several tracts of excellent land, with mill seats and meadowing, in Berks and Northumberland counties as above; or, to accommodate farmers and others having many sons to settle, will exchange them for lesser tracts of old land, in Philadelphia, Bucks, Montgomery or Chester counties.

Also to be sold by the subscriber, the best kind of

BOULTING CLOTHS,

Warranted good and suitable for every branch of the boulting business; as he has had 40 years experience in millering, importing and selling boulting cloths, on reasonable terms, in Vine-street, Philadelphia. c 3 M

March 10, 1789. DANIEL WILLIAMS.

To be Sold, a good Plantation,

CONTAINING 51 acres, situated in Upper Darby township, Chester county, about eight miles from Philadelphia. There are on the premises a two story brick house, with a kitchen and cellar, a barn and stable, a spring of good water near the door, with a house over it, an orchard, nine or ten acres of good meadow, with water for the same, also water in all the fields. It is a suitable place for a tradesman or store-keeper, being pleasantly situated close to a public road leading to and from the city of Philadelphia, in a good neighbourhood, and near to places of worship. Any person purchasing the same may enter the premises, and have a good title, any time between this date and April next.

Also another plantation, containing 50 acres, situated in Haverford township, and county aforesaid, about nine miles from Philadelphia. There are on the premises a good log-house and barn, a spring of good water, nine or ten acres of good meadow. It is a suitable place for a tavern or storekeeper, being pleasantly situated; buts and bounds upon Derby creek and the new Lancaster road, in a good neighbourhood.

N. B Credit for one half of the purchase money will be given, if required. Enquire of the subscriber, near the said plantation.

† JOSEPH POWELL.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.